CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN EVENTS OF **WAR FOR LIBERTY**

Battles That Have Marked the Greatest Struggle in the World's History.

DEMOCRACY'S TRIUMPH COMPLETE AND FINAL

Four Years of Bitter Warfare Before the Defeat of Autocratic Attempts to Rule the World Could Be Assured-Progress of the Titanic Contest Practically as It Went On From Day to Day.

From June 28, 1914, when the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and his wife, at Sarajevo, Bosnia, gave Emperor William of Germany his excuse for beginning war which he believed would result in his gaining practical control of the world through military domination, the main events of the struggle are told in the following chronicle:

1914

June 28-Archduke Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia. July 28-Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.

Aug. 1-Germany declares war on Russia and general mobilization is under way in France and Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 2-German troops enter France at Cirey: Russian troops enter Germany at Schwidden: German army enters Luxemburg over protest and Germany asks Belgium for free passage of her troops

Aug. 3-British fleet mobilizes; Belgium appeals to Great Britain for diplomatic aid and German ambassador quits Paris.

Aug. 4-France declares war on Germany; Germany declares war on Belgium; Great Britain sends Belgium neutrality ultimatum to Germany; British army mobilizes and state of war between Great Britain and Ger-

Belgian frontier; Germany asks for Italy's help.

Aug. 6-Austria declares war on Rus-

Aug. 7-Germans defeated by French at Altkirch.

Aug. 8-Germans capture Liege. Portugal announces it will support Great Britain; British land troops in France.

Austria-Hungary. Aug. 12-Great Britain declares war

on Austria-Hungary; Montenegro declares war on Germany.

Aug. 15-Japan sends ultimatum to Germany to withdraw from Japanese and Chinese waters and evacuate Kiaochow; Russia offers autonomy to Poland.

Aug. 20-German army enters Brus-

Aug. 23-Japan declares war on Germany; Russia victorious in battles in East Prussia.

bard Tsingtao.

off dislomatic relations.

Aug. 28-English win naval battle over German fleet near Helgoland.

Aug. 29-Germans defeat Russians at Allenstein; occupy Amiens; ad-

Antwerp.

Sept. 2-Government of France transferred to Bordeaux; Russians capture Lemberg. Sept. 4-Germans cross the Marne.

Sept. 5-England, France and Russia sign pact to make no separate

Marne ; British cruiser Pathfinder sunk in North sea by a German submarine.

Sept. 7 .- Germans retreat from the Marne.

Sept. 14-Battle of Aisne starts; German retreat halted. Sept. 15-First battle of Soissons

Sept. 20 - Russians capture Jaroisau and begin siege of Przemysl. Oct. 9-10-Germans capture Ant-

Oct. 12-German take Ghent.

Oct. 20-Fighting along Yser river begins.

Nov. 7-Tsingtao falls before Japanese troops.

Nov. 9-German cruiser Emden destroyed.

Dec. 11-German advance on Warsaw checked.

Dec. 14-Belgrade recaptured by Serbians. Dec. 16-German cruisers bombard

Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby, on English coast, killing 50 or more persons; Austrians said to have lost upward of 100,000 men in Serbian de-

Dec. 25-Italy occupies Avlona, Alba-

Jan. 1-British battleship Formidable sunk.

Jan. 8-Roumania mobilizes 750,000

Jan. 11-Germans cross the Rawka, 30 miles from Warsaw. Jan. 24-British win naval battle in

North sea. Jan. 29-Russian army invades Hungary; German efforts to cross Aisne repulsed.

Feb. 1-British repel strong German

attack near La Bassee. Feb. 2-Turks are defeated in at-

tack on Suez canal. Feb. 4-Russians capture Tarnow in Galicia.

Feb. 8-Turks along Suez canal in full retreat; Turkish land defenses at the Dardanelles shelled by British torpedo boats.

Feb. 11-Germans evacuate Lodz. Feb. 12-Germans drive Russians from positions in East Prussia, taking

26,000 prisoners. Feb. 14-Russians report capture of

fortifications at Smolnik. Feb. 16-Germans capture Plock and Bielsk in Poland; French capture two miles of German trenches in Champagne district

Feb. 17-Germans report they have taken 50,000 Russian prisoners in Mazurian lake district.

Feb. 18—German blockade of Euglish and French coasts put into effect. Feb. 19-20-British and French fleets

bombard Dardanelles forts. Feb. 21-American steamer Evelyn sunk by mine in North sea.

Feb. 22-German was office announces capture of 100,000 Russian prisoners in engagements in Mazurian lake region; American steamer Carib sunk

by mine in North sea. Feb. 28-Dardanelles entrance forts

capitulate to English and French. March 4-Landing of allied troops on both sides of Dardanelles straits reported: German U-4 sunk by French destrovers.

March 10-Battle of Neuve Chapelle

March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk in Pacific by English. March 18-British battleships Irre-

sistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles strait. March 22-Fort of Przemysl sur-

March 23-Allies land troops on Gallipoli peninsula.

March 25-Russians victorious over Austrians in Carpathians. April. 8-German auxiliary cruiser,

Prins Eitel Friedrich, interned at New-April 16-Italy has 1,200,000 men

port complete defeat of Russians in Carpathian campaign. April 23-German force way across

Ypres canal and take 1,600 prisoners. April 25-Allies stop German drive on Ypres line in Belgium.

April 29-British report regaining of two-thirds of lost ground in Ypres bat-

May 7-Liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off the coast of Ireland with the loss of more than 1,000 lives, 102 Americans.

May 9-French advance two and one-half miles against German forces north of Arras, taking 2,000 prisoners. May 23-Italy declares war on Aus-

June 3-Germans recapture Przemysl with Austrian help.

June 18-British suffer defeat north of La Bassee Canal.

June 28-Italians enter Austrian territory south of Riva on western shore of Lake Garda.

hands. July 9-British make gains north of

Ypres and French retake trenches in the Vosges. July 13-Germans defeated in the

Argonne. July 29-Warsaw evacuated; Lublin captured by Austrians.

bian frontier.

Aug. 21-Italy declares war on Tur-

liners without warning.

does liner Hesperian.

Sept. 9-Germans make air raid on London, killing 20 persons and wounding 100 others; United States asks Austria to recall Ambassador

Dumba. Serbia to open route to Turkey.

from Vilna, escapes encircling move-

Sept. 25-30-Battle of Champagne, resulting in great advance for allied armies and causing Kaiser Wilhelm to rush to the west front; German counter-attacks repulsed.

Oct. 5-Russia and Bulgaria sever diplomatic relations; Russian, French, British, Italian and Serbian diplomatic representatives ask for passports in

Oct. 10-General Mackensen's forces

take Belgrade. Oct. 12-Edith Cavell executed by

Germans. Oct. 13-Bulgaria declares war on

Serbia. Oct. 15-Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria. Oct. 16-France declares war on Bul-

garia. Oct. 19-Russia and Italy declare war on Bulgaria.

northeastern Serbia and open way to Constantinople.

Oct. 30-Germans defeated at Mitau. Nov. 9-Italian liner Ancona torpedoed.

Bagdad. Dec. 4-Ford "peace party" sails for Europe.

Dec. 8-9-Allies defeated in Mace donia. men; violent fighting in the Argonne. | Dec. 15-Sir John Douglas Haig suc-

ceeds Sir John French as chief of English armies on west front.

1916

Jan. 8-British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrounded.

Jan. 9-British evacuate Gaflipoli peninsula.

Jan. 13-Austrians capture Cetinje, capital of Montenegro. Jan. 23-Scutari, capital of Albania,

captured by Austrians. Feb. 22-Crown prince's army begins attack on Verdun.

March 8-Germany declares war on Portugal. March 15-Austria-Hungary declares

war on Portugal. March 24-Steamer Sussex torpedoed and sunk.

April 18-President Wilson sends note to Germany. April 19-President Wilson speaks to

congress, explaining diplomatic situa-April 24-Insurrection in Dublin.

April 29-British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrender to Turks. April 30-Irish revolution sup

May 3-Irish leaders of insurrection executed. May 4-Germany makes promise to change methods of submarine warfare.

pressed.

May 13-Austrians begin great offensive against Italians in Trentino.

May 31-Great naval battle off Danish coast. June 5-Lord Kitchener lost with

cruiser Hampshire. June 11-Russians capture Dubno. June 29-Sir Roger Casement sentenced to be hanged for treason.

July 1-British and French begin great offensive on the Somme. July 6-David Lloyd George appoint-

ed secretary of war. July 9-German merchant submarine Deutschland arrives at Baltimore. July 23-General Kuropatkin's army

wins battle near Riga. July 27-English take Delville wood; Serbian forces begin attack on Bul-

gars in Macedonia. Aug. 2-French take Fleury. Aug. 3-Sir Roger Casement execut-

ed for treason. Aug. 4-French recapture Thiaumont for fourth time; British repulse

Turkish attack on Suez canal. Aug.'7-Italians on Isonzo front capture Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michele.

Aug. 8-Turks force Russian evacuation of Bitlis and Mush.

Aug. 9-Italians cross Isonzo river and occupy Austrian city of Goeritz. Aug. 10-Austrians evacuate Stanis lau; allies take Doiran, near Saloniki, from Bulgarians.

Aug. 19-German submarines sink British light cruisers Nottingham and Falmouth.

Aug. 24-French occupy Maurepas, north of the Somme; Russians recapture Mush in Armenia. Aug. 27-Italy declares war on Ger-

many: Roumania enters war on side of allies. Aug. 29.-Field Marshal von Hinden-

burg made chief of staff of German armies, succeeding Gen, von Falken-Aug. 30-Russian armies seize all

five passes in Carpathians into Hungary. Sept. 3-Allies renew offensive north of Somme; Bulgarian and German troops invade Dobrudja, in Roumania. Sept. 7-Germans and Bulgarians capture Roumanian fortress of Tutra-

kan; Roumanians take Orsova, Bulgarian city. Sept. 10-German-Bulgarian army captures Roumanian fortress of Sili-

Sept. 14-British for first time use

Sept. 15-Italians begin new offensive on Carso.

Oct. 2-Roumanian army of invasion in Bulgaria defeated by Germans and Bulgarians under Von Mackensen. Oct. 4-German submarines sink French cruiser Gallia and Cunard liner

Franconia. Oct. 8-German submarines sink six merchant steamships off Nantucket,

Oct. 11-Greek seacoast forts dismantled and turned over to allies on demand of England and France. Oct. 23.—German-Bulgar armies cap-

1917

ture Constanza, Roumania,

Jan. 1-Submarine sinks British transport Ivernia.

Jan. 9-Russian premier, Trepoff, re signs. Golitzin succeeds him. Jan. 31-Germany announces unre

stricted submarine warfare. Feb. 3-President Wilson reviews submarine controversy before congress: United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; American steamer Housatonic sunk without

Feb. 7-Senate indorses president's act of breaking off diplomatic rela-

tions. Feb. 12-United States refuses Ger man request to discuss matters of difference unless Germany withdraws unrestricted submarine warfare order. Feb. 14-Von Bernstorff sails for

Germany. Feb. 25-British under General Maude capture Kut-el-Amara; submarine sinks liner Laconia without warning; many lost, including two Ameri-

Feb. 26-President Wilson asks congress for authority to arm American merchantships.

March 9-President Wilson calls extra session of congress for April 16. March 11-British under General

March 15-Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicates.

March 17-French and British capture Bapaume.

formed by Alexander Ribot. March 21-Russian forces cross Persian border into Turkish territory; American oil steamer Healdton torpe-

March 22-United States recognizes

new government of Russia. March 27-General Murray's British expedition into the Holy Land defeats

gress to declare that acts of Germany constitute a state of war; submarine sinks American steamer Aztec without

April 4-United States senate passes resolution declaring, a state of war ex-

sts with Germany. April 6-House passes war resolution and President Wilson signs joint reson

lution of congress. April 8-Austria declares severance of diplomatic relations with United

States. April 9-British defeat Germans at Vimy Ridge and take 6,000 prisoners; United States seizes 14 Austrian in-

nont, Thiaumont field work, Haudromont quarries, and Chillette wood near Verdun, in smash of two miles.

Nov. 1-Italians, in new offensive on the Carso plateau, capture 5,000 Aus-

Vaux at Verdun. Nov. 5-Germans and Austrians pro-

claim new kingdom of Poland of territory captured from Russia. Nov. 6-Submarilne sinks British

Nov. 7-Cardinal Mercier protests against German deportation of Belgians; submarine sinks American steamer Columbian.

Nov. 8-Russian army invades

Transylvania, Hungary. Nov. 9-Austro-German armies defeat Russians in Volhynia and take

Nov. 14-British capture fortified village of Beaucourt, near the Ancre.

sian troops recapture Monastir; Germans cross Transylvania Alps and enter western Roumania. Nov. 21-British hospital ship Brit-

90 miles from Bucharest. Nov. 24-German-Bulgarian armies take Orsova and Turnu-Severin from

Roumanians.

Nov. 25-Greek provisional government declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.

abandons Bucharest and moves capital Dec. 5-Premier Herbert Asquith of

British premiership.

Germany will propose peace; new cabinet in France under Aristide Briand as premier, and Gen. Robert Georges Nivelle given chief of command of

French army. miles of front and capture 11,000.

man peace proposals. Dec. 23-Baron Burian succeeded as minister of foreign affairs in Austria by Count Czernin.

Dec. 26-Germany proposes to President Wilson "an immediate meeting of Dec. 27-Russians defeated in five-

April 20-Turkey severs diplomatic

relations with the U.S. April 28-Congress passes selective service act for raising of army of 500,-000; Gautemala severs diplomatic relations with Germany.

May 7-War department orders rais-

by passing senate. May 18-President Wilson signs selective service act. Also directs expeditionary force of regulars under

General Pershing to go to France. May 19-Congress passes war appropriation bill of \$3,000,000,000.

U. S. register for military service. June 12-King Constantine of Greece abdicates.

June 13-General Pershing and staff arrive in Paris. June 15-First Liberty loan closes with large oversubscription. June 26-First contingent American

June 29-Greece severs diplomatic relations with Teutonic allies. July 9-President Wilson drafts state militia into federal service. Also

July 13-War department order drafts 678,000 men into military ser-July 14-Aircraft appropriation bill

places food and fuel under federal con-

of \$640,000,000 passes house; Chanceltor von Bethmann-Hollweg's resignation forced by German political crisis. July 18-United States government orders censorship of telegrams and cablegrams crossing frontiers.

July 22-Siam declares war on Germany.

July 23-Premier Kerensky given un limited powers in Russia.

* July 28—United States war indus-

tries board created to supervise expenditures. Aug. 25-Italian Second army breaks

through Austrian line on Isonzo front. Aug. 28-President Wilson rejects Pope Benedict's peace plea.

Sept. 10-General Korniloff demands control of Russian government. Sept. 11-Russian deputies vote to

support Kerensky. Korniloff's generals ordered arrested. Sept. 16-Russia proclaims new republic by order of Premier Kerensky. Sept. 20-General Haig advance mile

through German lines at Ypres. Sept. 21-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss named chief of staff U. S. army. Oct. 16-Germans occupy islands of

Runo and Adro in the Gulf of Riga. Oct. 25-French under General Petain advance and take 12,000 prisoners on Aisne front. Oct. 27-Formal announcement made

that American troops in France had fired their first shots in the war. Oct. 29-Italian Isonzo front collapses and Austro-German army

reaches outposts of Udine. Nov. 1-Secretary Lansing makes public the Luxburg "spurlos versenkt"

Nov. 9-Permanent interallied military commission created. Nov. 24-Navy department announces capture of first German sub-

marine by American destroyer. Nov. 28-Bolsheviki get absolute control of Russian assembly in Russian

elections. Dec. 6-Submarine sinks the Jacob Jones, first regular warship of American navy destroyed.

Dec. 7-Congress declares war on Austria-Hungary. Dec. 8-Jerusalem surrenders to

Gen. Allenby's forces. 1918

Jan. 5-President, Wilson delivers speech to congress giving "14 points"

necessary to peace. Jan 20-British monitors win sea fight with cruisers Goeben and Breslau, sinking latter. Jan. 28-Russia and Roumania sever

diplomatic relations. Feb. 2-United States troops take over their first sector, near Toul. Feb. 6-United States troopship Tuscania sunk by submarine, 126 lost. Feb. 11-President Wilson in address to congress gives four additional peace principles, including self-determina-

with Germany over, but refuse to sign peace treaty.

Feb. 13-Bolo Pasha sentenced to death in France for treason. Feb. 25-Germans take Reval, Russian naval base, and Pskov; Chancellor von Hertling agrees "in principle" with President Wilson's peace princi-

ples, in address to reichstag. March 1-Americans repulse German attack on Toul sector. March 2-Treaty of peace with Germany signed by bolsheviki at Brest-

March 4-Germany and Roumania sign armistice on German terms. March 13-German troops occupy

March 14-All Russian congress of soviets ratifies peace treaty. March 21-German spring offensive starts on 50-mile front. March 22-Germans take 16,000 Brit-

ish prisoners and 200 guns,

March 23-German drive gains nine miles. "Mystery gun" shells Paris. March 24-Germans reach the Somme, gaining 15 miles. American engineers rushed to aid British.

March 25-Germans take Bapaume March 27-Germans take Albert. March 28-British counter-attack and gain: French take three towns; Germans advance toward Amiens.

March 29-"Mystery gun" kills 75

churchgoers in Paris on Good Friday.

April 4-Germans start second phase of their spring drive on the Somme. April 10-Germans take 10,000 Brit-

ish prisoners in Flanders.

ridge, near Ypres; Bolo Pasha executed. April 23-British and French navies "bottle up" Zeebrugge.

April 26-Germans capture Mount

April 16-Germans capture Messines

Kemmel, taking 6,500 prisoners, May 5-Austria starts drive on Italy. May 10-British navy bottles up Ostend.

May 24-British ship Moldavia, carrying American troops ;torpedoed; May 27-Germans begin third phase of drive on west front; gain five miles.

May 28-Germans take 15,000 pris-

oners in drive. May 29-Germans take Soissons and menace Reims. American troops capture Centigny. May 30-Germans reach the Marne,

55 miles from Paris,

May 31-Germans take 45,000 prisoners in drive. June 1-Germans advance nine miles; are 46 miles from Paris. June 3-Five German submarines

attack U. S. coast and sink 11 ships.

June 5-U. S. marines fight on the

Marne near Chateau Thierry. June 9-Germans start fourth phase of their drive by advancing toward Noyon. June 10-Germans gain two miles,

U. S. marines capture south end of Belleau wood. June 12-French and Americans start counter-attack. June 15-Austrians begin another

June 17-Italians check Austrians on Playe river.

drive on Italy and take 16,000 prison-

June 22-Italians defeat Austrians on the Plave.

June 23-Austrians begin great retreat across the Plave. July 18-General Foch launches allied offensive, with French, American,

British, Italian and Belgian troops, July 21-Americans and French capture Chateau Thlerry.

July 30-German crown prince flees from the Marne and withdraws

Aug. 2-Solssons recaptured by Foch. Aug. 4-Americans take Fismes, Aug. 5-American troops landed at Archangel.

Aug. 7-Americans cross the Vesle, Aug. 16-Bapaume recaptured. Aug. 28-French recross the Somme, Sept. 1-Foch retakes Peronne.

Sept. 12-Americans launch successful attack in St. Mihiel salient. Sept. 28-Allies win on 250 mile line, from North Sea to Verdun.

Sept. 29-Allies cross Hindenburg Sept. 30-Bulgaria surrenders, after seccessful allied campaign in Balkans, Oct. 1-French take St. Quentin. Oct. 4-Austria asks Holland to

mediate with allies for peace. Oct. 5-Germans start abandonment of Lille and burn Doual. Oct. 6-Germany asks President

Wilson for armistice. Oct. 7-Americans capture bills ground Argonne. Oct. 8-President Wilson refuses armistice.

Oct. 10-Allies capture Le Cateau, Oct. 11-American transport Otranto torredoed and sunk; 500 lost. Oct. 13-Foch's troops take Laon

Oct. 9-Allies capture Cambrai,

and La Fere. Oct. 14-British and Belgians take Roulers; President Wilson demands

100 guns. Oct. 16-Allies enter Lille outskirts Oct. 17-Allies capture Lille, Bruges, Zeebrugge, Ostend and Doual,

Oct, 18-Czecho-Slovaks issue de-

laration of independence; Czechs rebel

Oct. 21-Allies cross the Oise and threaten Valenciennes. Oct. 22-Halg's forces cross the Scheldt.

President Wilson to state terms. Oct. 28-Austria begs for separate peace. Oct. 29-Austria opens direct negotiations with Secretary Lansing.

Oct. 30-Italians inflict great defeat

on Austria; capture 33,000; Austrians evacuating Italian territory.

conference at Versailles fixes peace terms for Germany. Nov. 3-Austria signs armistice

trians across Tagliamento river; allied

Nov. 4-Allied terms are sent to Germany. Nov. 7-Germany's envoys enter al lied lines by arrangement.

Nov. 10-Former Kaiser Wilhelm and his eidest son, Friedrich Wilhelm flee to Holland to escape widespread revolution throughout Germany.

Nov. 9-Kaiser Withelm abdicates

and crown prince renounces throne.

table Kingdom. The pitcher plant is one of the freaks of plant life. It grows in swampy lands and is well known in Canada. The nowers, touched with beautiful, delicate tints, are prize for decorative purposes. But the worder of the pitcher plant is its leaves. They are green, water-holding pitch with water. This largely evaporates stance to be found around the inner margin of the bowl or pitcher. This arrangement not only attracts a large number of tiny insects, but they an so eager to feed on the sugary su stance that not a few tumble into the water below and die there. They carnot fly out, for the lines of flight wo be practically vertical, while be dreds of little bristles confronting them prevent escape over the surface by walking out. Many believe that the plant, through its leaves, absorbs the digestive parts of these insects and that they thus contribute to

Finicky. "It's a hard matter to please some

"What's the matter now?" asked the city editor.

her party in this morning's P wasn't punctuated to suit ber - Bir mingham Age-Herald.

1915.

many is declared. President Wilson issues neutrality proclamation. Aug. 5-Germans begin fighting on

Aug. 10-France declares war on

Aug. 25-Japanese warships bom-Aug. 25-Japan and Austria break

vance to La Fere, 65 miles from Paris. Sept. 1-Germans cross Marne; bombs dropped on Paris; Turkish army mobilizes; Zeppelins drop bombs on

Sept. 6-French win battle of

Oct. 29-Turkey begins war on Rus-

renders to Russians.

port News, Va. mobilized under arms; Austrians re-

July 3-Tolmino falls into Italian

Aug. 4.—Germans occupy Warsaw. Aug. 14-Austrians and Germans concentrate 400,000 soldiers on Ser-

Sept. 1-Ambassador Bernstorff announces Germans will sink no more Sept. 4-German submarine torpe-

Sept. 20-Germans begin drive on Sept. 22-Russian army, retreating ment.

Oct. 27-Germans join Bulgarians in

Feb. 28-Secretary Lansing makes public Zimmermann note to Mexico, proposing Mexican-Japanese-German Dec. 1-British retreat from near alliance.

starts in Petrograd.

Maude capture Bagdad; revolution

March 18-New French ministry

doed without warning.

Turkish army near Gaza. April 2-President Wilson asks con-

erned ships. Oct. 24-French win back Douau-

trians. Nov. 2-Germans evacuate Fort

passenger steamer Arabia.

4.000 prisoners. Nov. 13-British launch new offensive in Somme region on both sides of

Nov. 19-Serbian, French and Rus-

annic sunk by mine in Aegean sea. Nov. 23-Roumanian army retreats

Nov. 28-Roumanian government

England resigns. Dec. 7-David Lloyd George accepts Dec. 8-Gen. von Mackensen captures big Roumanian army in Prohova valley. Dec. 12-Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg announces in reichstag that

Dec. 15-French at Verdun win two Dec. 10-Lloyd George declines Ger-

delegates of the belligerents." day battle in eastern Wallachia, Roumania.

ing of nine volunteer regiments of engineers to go to France. May 14-Espionage act becomes law

June 5-Nearly 10,000,000 men in

troops under General Sibert arrives in France.

July 19-New German Chancellor Michaelis declares Germany will not

war for conquest; radicals and Catho-

quisitions of territory.

lic party ask peace without forced ac-June 19-Austrians cross the Plave.

surrencer by Germany. Oct. 15-British and Belgians cross Lys river, take 12,000 prisoners and

and seize Prague, capital of Bohemia; French take Thielt. Oct. 19-President Wilson refuses Austrian peace plea and says Czecho-Slovas state must be considered.

Oct. 23-President Wilson refuses latest German peace plea. Oct. 27-German government asks tion of nations; bolsheviki declare war

> Oct. 31-Turkey surrenders; Autrians utterly routed by Italians; loss 50,000; Austrian envoys, under white flag, enter Italian lines. Nov. 1-Italians pursue beaten Au-

amounting virtually to unconditional surrender.

Nov. 11-German authorities sign armistice ending hostilities preceding arrangement of the peace terms.

SAID TO FEED ON INSECTS

Pitcher Plant Known to Scientists as

One of the Wonders of the Vege-

ers, beautifully veined with red and purple, with considerable variation is form. During rainfalls they are filed leaving the receptacle half full. Es ternally these cups are smooth, while internally they are lined with fine bris tles pointing downward. There is also a sticky, sugary sort of semi-fluid subnutrition; in other words, that the pitcher plant to this extent is one of the carnivores of the vegetable king dom.

these society leaders," said the society

"Mrs. Grabcoin says the writeup